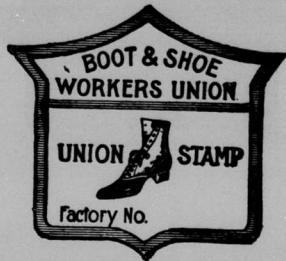


OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1913.

No. 40

OUR FEUDAL PRINCIPALITIES

By H. C. Williams

Eastwards from the Coast range to the foothills of the Sierras, and southwards from Butte County to the southern extremity of the State, lies what is known as the Great Central Valley of California. Most all of this vast territory as far south as Tulare County, and a good deal to the south of that, is naturally very fertile, but after the cessation of the winter rains, usually in early March, is too hot and arid for general farming purposes.

In the early days of California enormous blocks, often embracing several townships, of this land was acquired by stockmen at prices ranging from 25 cents to two or three dollars an acre. In many localities large areas were devoted to wheat, barley, and oats, these being winter crops, developing in the winter rains, and thirty years ago California was among the largest grain-producing States in the Union. But owing to careless cultivation the top soils became exhausted, and the grain production of the State slowly declined, and is now quite nominal. The same has happened with stock farms, where the wild grasses were eaten down, and gradually died out, to be replaced by wiry and less nutritious forms, as the overstocked ranges prevented natural reseeding, and this industry, also, is much declined.

Perhaps 10 per cent of this vast central region has been redeemed by irrigation, the most of it bunched together along the axes of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and the lower reaches of the contributing streams as the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, Kings and Kern rivers. This region has taken new importance in late years by the breaking up of the large stock and grain farms into small holdings of from ten to forty acres. The decline of the large ranches, due to causes above mentioned, had made them generally unprofitable, and many of the owners land-poor and deeply in debt. Where irrigation systems had been created, they were in large measure useless because of the labor involved, which arose in cost as the peon system declined. Such as existed, were very crude.

Stanislaus County took the lead in this process of change, and some years ago acquired the various systems and reduced them to a single administrative unit, the costs being defrayed by taxation of the lands involved, and under which the system has been administered with high efficiency. It could not prevent dilution of the water due to overselling of land, which, without efficient reservoirs, will never equal the land area in this nor any other district of the central region of the State.

The change, up to this point of saturation, produced the most happy results in the creation of homes and thriving towns. But the incessant addition of wild acreage at last overtaxed the water system, only feebly reinforced with reservoirs. The change had created a new industry—land selling. The almost worthless stock ranges and worn-out grain farms had found new value in the land hunger of the wage earners in the cities, who generally were the purchasers of the small holdings by which only is it possible to carry on intensive diversified farming. The land-poor range owner, the real estate boomer and the corporation promoter formed a triumvirate of interests solely bent upon the exploitation of this wage earning class. And now it is a wild mid-summer scramble for water, too thinly spread out to afford satisfaction anywhere, and rapidly growing, by the same process, into annual water famine. This is Stanislaus County, with by far the best and most equitable water system in the State. We will pass it by for a look into the feudal principalities.

These are strung along the San Joaquin, from Stockton to above Fresno, drawing water from that river. A large district from Mariposa, through Merced as far as Livingston, from the Merced river and the Yosemite watershed, which also supplies the Tuolumne system. To the south is the Hanford region supplied from Kings river, Visalia from the Kaweah, and Bakersfield from the Kern. Generally these irrigation systems are owned by corporations originally composed of large landowners who had acquired all the water rights on the respective watersheds in the mountains in the days when generous California was complacently giving away her resources. But where the corporations did not own the land the acquired "divy-up" privileges from those who did. Ostensibly you buy your small farm from one land company who conveys your water rights from or through another.

When you go to the one you bought from to secure the irrigation rights you purchased, you are referred to the other company, which, however little attention it will pay to you with regard to your rights, will be infernally prompt with its bill of water tax. As to your complaint, you will be informed the company is not responsible, in any way, and you are referred back to the first one. If you are insistent, you are told to go to court, or to hell, according to the mood. To the average farmer and workingman the terms are practically synonymous. The stock, however, of these two companies, will generally be found to be held by the same persons, divided purposely to evade legal responsibility for the execution of their contracts. The irrigation systems themselves are the crudest, made merely by tapping the rivers wherever there is sufficient head. In the spring, when the streams are full, you will get all the water you want, provided you stand in with the superintendent or his ditch tenders, and are not on the company's black list, where you are sure to get if you are very insistent about your acquired rights, or "kick." In such case they will hold it off long enough for your young crops to dry up. In the hot, arid midsummer, from the first of July to the first of September, when you need water worst, the streams are run low, and then, willy-nilly, there is but half a service or none at all; for none of the princes have expended the capital to produce a real system, although you have paid a high price for one, and have no storage reservoirs. When they were young, and before much land was sold, they did well enough, because only small draughts were made on the water they had. But they were organized merely to sell land worth from \$2 to \$10 for \$100 to \$200.

A favorite and successful method of selling is the installment plan, with a dollar or two an acre down, the balance monthly on a contract lease, which enables the company to fire you out in case you fail with any installment, piously pocketing your improvements plus whatever equity you may have acquired. With the overselling of land relative to water these lapses are frequent, owing to repeated crop failures from scant water service, and it is openly charged that the nagging, despotic policy of many companies is inspired purposely to freeze out their clients in order that they may pocket the equities. It is in this that the taskmaster—the superintendent—and his minions, the ditch tenders, bear down with a heavy hand. They are selected for their subserviency. You will be waited upon if you are subservient. If you complain, you are a marked man, or, as one of the superintendents told me, an "undesirable," and you will be neglected and nagged till you are starved out or become transformed into a dynamiting maniac. The company will sell your place and improvements at an advanced price. The water absolutely controls the land.

It is not that the companies did not originally contemplate a "square deal." Most of them did not realize the real weakness of their hydraulic capacity nor foresee the rapidity with which the lands would sell, until they were confronted with a condition they could not control, and are compelled to resort to bluffing, shuffling and pettifogging to keep along. They are in perpetual wrangle among themselves over their respective water rights and steal from each other at every opportunity. On the larger river systems this condition is chronic, and entirely unmanageable, even if they were actuated with the best intentions. There is no remedy except to unify each river system into a single administrative unit, and the water it may afford be carefully adjusted to the acreage it may cover, and there can be no further agricultural expansion in this broad central and fertile valley until this centralized administration is realized, and reinforced by liberal reservoir systems which will store up much of the vast supply which often plays so much havoc in the spring. The situation has become too large and too complicated for the individual companies. The only solution is in public ownership, district administration, and reservoir systems.

Meanwhile, workingmen would better very carefully scrutinize the plausible and alluring schemes of real estate boomers so plentiful now, especially where these large companies and large sections are concerned. Throughout the region there are many local conditions, such as small mountain streams, artesian wells and pumping plants, where the relations are individual, and to which the above remarks do not apply.

WHEATLAND HOP-PICKERS' TROUBLE.

Through action of the California State Federation of Labor and the Labor Council, local unions have been requested to contribute to the legal defense of a dozen or more hop pickers involved in the so-called riot which took place at Wheatland, Cal., on the 4th of August this year. These men are languishing in the jails of different counties and are charged with murder in connection with the affair. A number of others, but whose whereabouts are unknown, are detained also in jail and held as witnesses in the coming trials. A writ of mandate is pending in the Supreme Court to obtain the legal aid required to be given by district attorneys and sheriffs in the preparation of the defense of these prisoners, but which aid in violation of law is denied them.

Mr. Austin Lewis explained the affair and the causes leading up to it before the delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening. Mr. Lewis is attorney for the accused men and gave an earnest and convincing description of the occurrence according to the testimony obtained by him on the preliminary examination. One of the best witnesses for the defense was one of the Durst Brothers, who own the ranch at Wheatland where these hop pickers worked.

The facts related by Mr. Austin Lewis are as follows:

In Yuba and neighboring counties are a number of hop ranches which employ each harvest season for about three weeks great numbers of migratory workers. The demand for pickers is so great that months before the work commences the whole State is placarded with advertisements and in the newspapers offering all kinds of alluring inducements for workers to enroll themselves on the ranches requiring them. Men, women and children are promised easy and remunerative employment under ideal camping and other conditions. The reality, however, is the reverse of these glowing inducements. As a consequence of the Durst Brothers enticing promises over two thousand people congregated on their ranch near Wheatland. They were to have free camping grounds and would be paid 90 cents per hundred pounds of hops, and each person who stayed on the job to the end of the picking would receive a bonus of 15 cents per hundred in addition to the basic price. It did not take long for the deluded families coming long distances from the mountain counties and other parts of the State to realize that they had been cruelly buncoed. For everything was found to be so arranged that very few, except the hardest of hobo workers, would be able to stand the conditions and complete the three weeks' work. As great crowds come and go incessantly among these ranches, the quarters vacated by one crowd are soon filled by another one.

The camping grounds were free, all right, but the tentage had to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per person each week. That made a snug sum of three thousand dollars or more for the use of the tents to the Durst Brothers. Water was also scarce, or made scarce, for the thrifty managers let out a concession to sell lemonade in the fields to the pickers at 5 cents per glass, and not a drop of water to be had while at work in the fields. No one knows what the rake-off amounted to, but it must have been considerable as the heat every day was very intense, rising to over 100 degrees for the greater part of the day.

The Durst Brothers did not overlook any chance to get back as much as possible from the low wages they were paying. (The neighboring ranches paid \$1 for each 100 pounds, a price that these men had to pay later after the trouble.) A store for groceries and general merchandise was kept for the accommodation of the campers, and the prices as one may imagine were whatever the bosses choose to charge, as the loss of time

and trouble would not permit the campers to buy their supplies in the town several miles away. It is calculated that all in all the bosses' enterprising talent in managing of affairs to make it pleasant for the hop pickers, netted them from twelve to eighteen thousand dollars during those few weeks, if only everything had gone as they were used to get along in former years.

The sanitary arrangements, bad as they are in all camps, were particularly bad at this camp, and they caused what followed. In fact, they were so inadequate and filthy that a description would soil the English language. As over half of the campers were women and children, the lack of privacy and separation of the sexes was an additional cause of distress. The pestilential danger of the situation was increased by the fact that the water used for domestic purposes was within a few feet of some of the festering toilets on the place. Human endurance is not that of the beast and the proverbial pig.

Another cause of complaint was that the earning power of the pickers was diminished by the unusual requirement that no leaves and stems whatever, but only clean picked hops could be weighed in. In that respect the owners of this ranch were more particular than anywhere else, and as they also paid less, it was impossible even for old hands at the work to earn anywhere near the five dollars a day as advertised to be possible to earn.

"We can't stand this. What shall we do?" became a general question and murmur in the camp at evenings and in the fields. The children could not reach the hops at the higher parts on the poles, and there was no one to assist them as on other ranches to take them down, and as a consequence they had a hard time to earn anything at all.

There were no members of labor unions in the camp. Only one member of the I. W. W. and a Socialist or two, but none of these started anything as they are ordinarily willing or capable of doing. The general exchange of thought led to spontaneous conference and action to remedy the unbearable conditions. On the third day after the picking commenced, a mass meeting took place. After some deliberation, it appointed a committee to present the grievances of the hop pickers to one of the Durst Brothers who was permanently stationed on the ranch. The committee interviewed Mr. Durst, laid their message before him. He asked them to come back with their demands in writing. Another meeting was held to formulate the written demands. These were presented at the appointed hour, ten o'clock next day. They were: to have drinking water delivered free in the field twice a day; a sufficient number of toilets, separate for women and men; and an increase in the price to be paid for the hops picked as required on this ranch (if memory serve this writer, they asked for \$1.25 per hundred pounds of clean picked hops).

As soon as Durst understood the demands, he grew angry and struck one of the committee, Dick Ford, with his automobile gloves in the face. The man did not retaliate, but remained cool and asked the other committee men to keep it quiet as he feared the temper of the crowd if informed of what Durst's first answer had been. But the committee made matters plain to Durst, that unless he acceded to the hop-pickers' demands there would be a strike, and he was given two hours to think it over. Durst flew into his automobile and went to Wheatland for guns and a constable. The constable came quickly to the camp to arrest Ford, but as Ford asked him to show his warrant and he had none, the constable feared to insist and left the camp without accomplishing his purpose.

Durst then called upon the District Attorney and the Sheriff, who, furnished with John Doe

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Pay \$2 a Week

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warrants charging the commission of the crime of "inciting to strike," something new to the penal statutes of the State, came in automobiles filled with deputies to the hop pickers' camp where a mass meeting was in progress. It was a Sunday afternoon, and the meeting was orderly and quiet according to the testimony of even Durst and the Sheriff. The automobiles drew up near the platform, the Sheriff jumped up on it, announced in dramatic fashion that he was the Sheriff of Yuba County, and commanded in the name of the law that the meeting disperse. To emphasize his command, he shot off his pistol in the air. At this time one of his deputies in or around the automobiles shot several shots into the crowd, hitting one. The excitement that ensued unnerved the Sheriff on the platform. He jumped off, threw away his gun and in great fright cried out that he was not fit to be a sheriff. The pistol thrown away by the Sheriff was immediately picked up by the man who had been shot, and this dying man shot and killed the deputy who had first opened fire. A dozen or more shots were fired within the space of a minute or less, and when it was all over the District Attorney and one deputy, and a hop picker were lying dead on the ground, and two more severely wounded. The automobiles and deputies left the camp at once fearing the crowd which had not budged during the unwarranted assault.

The militia was immediately called on the scene to restore order. That was easy to do as there had been no effort to commit violence or depredation of any sort. About a dozen hop pickers were arrested, a few of whom have since been liberated. The ranch was for a while deserted, but after a while by strenuous scouring for help, the crop was picked at an advance to \$1 per hundred pounds.

For weeks the Sheriff raked the State for suspected rioters that had fled from Wheatland. Suspects were hounded by detectives, hurried from jail to jail, or from private hotels to other hotels, in the meantime being subjected to the horrors of the third degree, all with a purpose to extort confessions. One of these men was a Swede who was driven almost to insanity and who was bodily injured and subjected to various forms of cruel treatment at the hands of Burns' detectives. His case is taken care of now by the Swedish Consul and will be vigorously fought.

The sheriffs of the State have an association, which, in conjunction with that of the district attorneys, is turning heaven and earth to convict these men whom they have sweated and hauled from jail to jail without preferring any charges for months, thus violating the law with impunity in the name of law.

These revelations of the true facts will arouse organized labor of California to assist the accused in obtaining fair trials, and also to establish organization and better working conditions for our migratory workers.

It will take 200 days to unwind the legal red tape necessary to start work on the Twin Peaks tunnel. The time which must elapse after the date of the signing of the assessment resolution by the Mayor, November 6th, is itemized as follows by the City Engineer: For possible legal action against the assessment, thirty days; payment of assessment, forty days; sale of lands, forty days; passage of ordinance ordering the work, twenty days; advertising for bids, thirty days; investigating bids and awarding contract, ten days; publishing award, five days; signing contract and securing bond, ten days; time allowed for beginning work after signing contract, fifteen days. The construction cannot be commenced until May 25, 1914. Just think, and ex-Mayor P. H. McCarthy started all that talk far back in January, 1908, when he proposed this tunnel in his inaugural message.

TUESDAY'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The complete returns of Tuesday's municipal election showed that there was a total of 72,574 votes cast, with the following results:

Police Judges.

John J. Sullivan.....39,322
William P. Caubu.....31,075

Tax Collector.

Edward F. Bryant.....37,590
J. O. Low.....32,852

Supervisors.

Fred Suhr, Jr.	41,232
James E. Power	39,972
John O. Walsh	38,239
Con Deasy	36,443
Charles A. Nelson	34,885
Ralph McLeran	33,417
Edward L. Nolan	32,574
Fred L. Hilmer	32,354

Joseph J. Phillips	32,054
Edwin G. Bath	32,045
Daniel C. Murphy	28,992
John T. Burns	28,217
Guido E. Cagliari	27,912
Byron Mauzy	27,883
George A. Connolly	26,053
Adolf Koshland	25,817

The Union Labor Party elected its candidate for Police Judge—John J. Sullivan, its candidate for Tax Collector—Edward F. Bryant, and five of its candidates for the Board of Supervisors, to-wit—Fred Suhr, Jr., James E. Power, John O. Walsh, Con Deasy and Charles A. Nelson.

Of the incumbents, only three were elected—Ralph McLeran, Edward L. Nolan and Fred L. Hilmer—all of whom received less votes than those elected by the Union Labor Party.

The Socialist Party had no ticket, as its candidates were shut out in the primaries.

With the election of Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher and Police Judge Edward P. Shortall in the primaries, the Union Labor Party has achieved remarkable success in presenting its issues before the voters.

Its candidates were pledged to the following municipal policies:

- Improvement of outlying districts.
- To keep bond contracts in San Francisco.
- Economy in municipal finances.
- Proper equalization of taxes.
- Transportation to outlying districts.
- Impartial distribution of improvements.

The incumbents elected last Tuesday stood for

no additional policies than those outlined by the

Rolph administration during the last two years,

which in substance is the spending of fourteen

million dollars for civic improvements.

◆◆◆◆◆

Since the passing of the anti-alien law by the State Legislature it has become very noticeable here that Japanese residents in Yuba County are very particular to have the births of all children of that race recorded. Formerly the Nipponee seldom recorded the birth of children, but now it seems, according to authorities, that almost one-half of the certificates received are from Japanese.

A peculiar phase of the matter is that births of children born three and four years ago are being recorded at this late date. The only explanation that can be given is that the parents of the youngsters do not want any question to arise as to the rights of their offspring as citizens of the United States when they become older and perhaps desire to acquire land.

The law requires that physicians make affidavit of birth within three weeks after attendance at such cases, but the present rush on the county registrar would indicate that the Japanese got along fairly well without regular doctors before the land law was passed.

WEARING OF THE RED.

The Utah State Federation of Labor, ending October 17th, went "red," according to one of our exchanges. The convention passed a resolution calling upon President Gompers to get out of the Civic Federation or out of the office of president of the A. F. of L. It went also on record as favoring Socialism. The item then reads: "The indorsement of Socialism was directly due to the report of the outgoing president, A. H. Kempton, who recommended that after an unsuccessful effort of the State Federation to get eighteen labor measures through the last Legislature, organized labor enter the political arena as a constructive and class conscious force electing their own representatives to office." Mighty small reasons given thus for going red all of a sudden. If the new color will give the federation more votes at the next election, it was mighty good tactics of the federation, but if the change does not increase its voting strength, it was good tactics only for the red politicians, and the eighteen labor measures that failed of passage will stay dead a long time yet until the voting power of labor grows stronger than that of the opposition. California experience does not show that it is necessary for labor to adopt any particular color to obtain legislation in favor of labor. In our State all colors are carried by the giant labor, and his votes count.

Industrial unionism won a great victory on November 8th in the meeting of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor when a resolution proposed by the delegates of the Machinists' Union at the Seattle convention of the A. F. of L., that strikes may be called on a vote of 75 per cent of the international unions, or two-thirds of the members involved, was carried by 1213 to 1096 votes.

J. F. Valentine of the Molders' Union, chairman of the laws committee of the department, led the fight in favor of individual action in strikes. The resolution adopted provides that no single union can reach an agreement and send its men back to work unless all of the unions have obtained a settlement.

"The passing of this amendment to the laws of the department means united action," said William H. Johnston, president of the machinists. "It will mean that one union cannot remain at work when the others go out on strike."

Anton Johannsen, State secretary California Building Trades Council, is in the State of Washington raising funds for the defense of the men involved in the Federal indictments growing out of the McNamara trial.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" has of late published some silly scribbles on the folly of the eight-hour law for women. For its pains it got this from a contributor, and, strange to say, it published it: "A Word from a Nurse. Editor 'Chronicle'—Sir: I do not believe that you really mean to be unfair, but are just ignorant of the real conditions in hospital work. Hospital authorities, my dear sir, are just as greedy as men in any other business, more so in fact, and in most hospitals there is graft, too. In one of the hospitals in Southern California a physician ordered as a cathartic for his patient two C. C. pills. The attendant sold the patient a large box of pills, about 200 or thereabouts, for \$1. The patient did not require another physic and left the hospital in about a week (not knowing that he had a box of pills in the hospital). As other physicians prescribed C. C. pills for their patients they were given out of the same box (never more than four being required), and each patient was charged \$1 for a box of pills. Some profit, eh? I do not believe that the eight-hour law can hold in many cases, but in hospital nursing it is a godsend.

"ONE WHO KNOWS.

WHEN CONSTITUTION WAS NULLIFIED.**By Samuel Danzinger.**

The debate in the Senate on the Seamen's bill directed attention to a strange decision once solemnly rendered by the Federal Supreme Court with only one dissenting voice—that of the late Justice Harlan. The court decided that the constitutional prohibition of involuntary servitude did not apply to sailors. The reason? Because at the time the thirteenth amendment was adopted, it was a custom of long standing for seamen to sign contracts bargaining away their liberty. Just why the court could not for a like reason have held that chattel slavery was not abolished, does not appear. The prohibition of involuntary servitude is as clearly worded as it is possible to express anything in the English language. But the court nullified this constitutional provision. There surely was great need of the recall when that decision was handed down. There is still need of the recall to prevent more decisions of that kind.

LABOR PAPER BEST FOR ADVERTISING.

Samuel Gompers says: "Any man who tries to injure a labor paper is an enemy to the cause."

He also says: "Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is."

As an advertising medium, "Printers' Ink," recognized authority on advertising mediums, says: "One thousand circulation of a labor paper is equivalent to six thousand of any other paper."

Lord, if they could only make the union men and business men believe these things, what a happy life would be that of the labor editor.—Mine Workers' "Journal."

When buying clothing, collars, cuffs, shirts, suspenders, etc., see that the union label is attached to them.

OPHEUM THEATRE.

Ellen Beach Yaw, the famous prima donna, whose phenomenal range is the marvel of the musical world, will be the headline attraction next week. Madame Yaw's repertoire will include Grand Aria from *Ernani*, "One Fine Day," from *Madame Butterfly*, *Morgen* and *Serenade* from Richard Strauss, "Love Dream No. 3" by Liszt, "The Life of a Rose," by Liza Lehman, and Madame Yaw's own composition, "The Sky Lark." Harry Fox and Yancsi Dolly will indulge in smart fooling, songs and dances. For a quarter of an hour this clever couple keep their audiences in a state of continual laughter. Dave Genaro and Ray Bailey have a new act this season that is quite novel, but they still retain as their greatest feature "La Flirtation Dance." Among their specialties are "The Wedding of Antonio and Marie," "If I Do, I Am Bound to Lose My Wife," and "Going to Lock My Door." George Rolland and his company produce the laughable farce "Fixing the Furnace," which deals with the trials and tribulations of a householder whose furnace is continually out of order. The Blank Family, continental champions of "double juggling," indulge in original and amusing comedy. Next week will be the last of "The Six Musical Cuttys" and "The Collegians." Joe Welch will conclude his engagement also, with new witticisms.

No female who works is a lady. A true lady is one who is nursed and tended by others from the cradle to the grave.

A female carrying a child in public, stamps herself a mere woman. A female, however, carrying a dog in public thereby entitles herself to be called a lady.

If we have a noble work to do, let us do it nobly.

TWO REIGNS OF TERROR.

The ever memorable and blessed revolution, which swept a thousand years of villainy away in one swift tidal wave of blood—one; a settlement of that hoary debt in the proportion of half a drop of blood for each hogshead of it that had been pressed by slow tortures out of that people in the dark stretch of ten centuries of wrong and shame and misery, the like of which has not to be mated but in hell. There are two reigns of terror, if we would but remember it and consider it; the one wrought murder in hot passion, the other in heartless cold blood; the one lasted mere months, the other lasted a thousand years; the one inflicted death on 1000 persons, the other upon 100,000,000; but our shudders are all for the horrors of the minor terror, so to speak, whereas, what is the horror of swift death by the ax compared with lifelong death from hunger, cold, insult, cruelty and heartbreak? What is swift death by lightning compared with death by slow fire at the stake? A city cemetery could contain the coffins filled by that brief terror, which we have all been so diligently taught to shiver at and mourn over, but all France could hardly contain the coffins filled by that older and real terror which none of us has been taught to see in its vastness or pity as it deserves.—Mark Twain, in "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur."

Students at Harvard earned \$56,776 in the last year while pursuing academic courses, according to the report of the secretary for student employment. The students acted in all sorts of capacities from icemen to artists' models, 1926 positions being provided for them. The largest amount earned during term time was \$1800 by a supervisor and tutor. A newspaper correspondent received \$600. During the summer months 529 men earned a total of \$23,739.

The International Purity Congress, sitting at Minneapolis, Minn., feels aggrieved against Dr. Keshava Deva Shastri, a lecturer from Benares, India, for making the following statements in a published interview:

"If Americans knew how much money is being spent in Missionary work and how little is being accomplished the donations for proselyting would stop at once."

"Christianity has gained practically no headway in India."

"As to the low-class Hindus, the missionary system is one of bartering material aid for converts."

"The missionary lives like a lord with a retinue of servants."

Mighty dull at Washington, D. C., these days. The Congressional Record still comes regularly to the "Labor Clarion" office, but it is a thin and measly looking paper. The only copy for the government printer now seems to be private letters from home and lectures delivered in different parts of the country by those who are absent on other business.

Custom house inspectors of New York announce that many imported "aigrettes" have been seized and proved to be imitations of horse hair.

A colored Baptist was exhorting. "Now, bidden and sistern, come up to de altar an hab yo' sins washed away."

All came but one man.

"Why, Brudder Jones, don' yo' want yo' sins washed away?"

"I done had my sins washed away."

"Yo' has! Where yo' had yo' sins washed away?"

"Ober at de Methodist Church."

"Ah, Brudder Jones, yo' ain't been washed; yo' jes' been dry cleaned."—"Lippincott's."

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A. F. OF L. CONVENTION NOTES.

Nearly 1000 delegates are in attendance at the thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. In addressing the delegates Samuel Gompers said in part: "You are the representatives of more than 2,000,000 human beings, which in itself is a most honorable trust. You have in your charge the determination of policies that will shape conditions and powers affecting the lives of all the workers of the United States, Canada and Porto Rico, and indirectly all the toilers of the world. You must not and dare not be influenced by personal opinions, fancies or fads; but your utterances, your influence and your votes must all be determined in the full consciousness that nothing touching any human life should be dealt with lightly."

California delegates are the center of interest, as they promise to precipitate the only sensational fight that has thus far appeared upon the horizon, namely, the subject of the Light and Power Council strike and attendant issues. Paul Scharrenberg will introduce the resolution demanding the abrogation of the so-called Grasser agreement with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company; he is likewise to introduce resolutions that local unions be not interfered with in rendering financial assistance to unions on strike.

There is no truth in the rumor that Gompers would not be a candidate to succeed himself as president.

P. H. McCarthy may be a candidate for the executive council in the place of William D. Huber who wishes to retire.

Of San Francisco delegates, Patrick Flynn is serving on committee on laws; J. J. Morris on boycotts; P. H. McCarthy and O. A. Tveitmoe on committee on building trades; M. J. McGuire and F. P. Lamoreux of Fresno on committee of ways and means; Paul Scharrenberg is on committee on shorter workday.

Of Los Angeles delegates, Fred C. Wheeler is on committee on organization, and L. W. Butler on committee of A. F. of L. office building.

Among spectators are Miss Maud Younger, Anton Johannsen and J. W. Mullen.

Frank J. McNulty, president of the duly recognized electrical workers, has graciously consented not to protest the seats of the seceding portion of electrical workers.

It is almost certain that no convention will be held next year, and that the convention scheduled for San Francisco in 1915 will be held at an earlier time in the year, probably June.

GET ON TO YOURSELF.

There is no room in the labor movement for him who is continually grumbling and finding fault with everything that is being done. No class of society today has any use for the grouch. People like the person who smiles better than they do him who is continually distrusting everything and everybody. Every one has his own troubles. The only difference is that some have the strength of character to overcome their troubles. If you expect to have friends, keep your troubles to yourself, and especially so in your local meetings. Do not pester everyone attending the meeting with your petty grievance, which can be adjusted after the meeting, or with the officers or business agent. The old saying was never more appropriate or practical than it is today:

"Laugh and the world laughs with you—
Weep and you weep alone."

Everybody loves the man who laughs. Even the business agent becomes disgusted with the man who continually whines.—"Teamsters' Magazine."

There are strong men of delicate scruples and there are strong men of no scruples and no honor.

SUBJECTS FOR GREAT ART.

While sitting on the edge of a bridge one night in summer gazing at the reflection of the moon upon the placid bosom of a little stream, with only crickets as company, I saw the face of an old man and the head of the old gray horse he always drove. The man was bent, twisted, tangled from heavy toil, as was also his old horse, sway-backed, knee-sprung and thin. Each had known and experienced little during life aside from hard work and stern taskmasters. They had grown so old and so feeble no master wanted them now. They were not so profitable as younger workers, so they were turned out to sink or swim without a buoying hand or a word of encouragement. This reflection brought forcibly before me the mercilessness of greed and a desire to strangle it wherever encountered. There is nothing under God's heaven so detestable as a greedy, swinish man, even though one go down deep into sewers in search of his prototype.

Recalling the days when to own a parrot was a mark of gentility and of commercial relations with parts afar, it is amusing to note what Cato, the censor, thought about the habit of keeping such pets. He said: "O conscript fathers! O unhappy Rome! On what times have we fallen, when we behold these portents in the city—men, Romans, parading parrots on their fists, and women cherishing dogs." This may have been the ring parakeet, brought from India to Europe by the followers of Alexander. Broderip reminds us that Greek and Roman writers and ancient gems and inscriptions prove that the Indian parakeet was known. Until the time of Nero none but these, indeed, were known at all at Rome, for it is one of his claims to fame, according to Pliny, that his discoverers found parrots in Gargauda, "an island of Aethopia." The Indian parrots were gorgeously lodged indeed. Their cages were of gold and ivory and tortoise shell, and the houses and streets of the imperial city rang with the "Hail, Caesar" of the occupants.

Describing the work of the great express companies of the United States, an article in the New York "Sun" relates how the famous Wells Fargo system came from the demand for safe transportation of the gold newly found in California. The company as established in 1852 used pony riders and coaches. With its coming the miner found that without leaving his camp he could give his precious gold to a responsible company whose business was to deliver it safely at San Francisco. If it failed to do this the company must pay him back the money he had entrusted to it. The story of this early servant of the people would make a bright record of glory for many an obscure messenger and employee. Their loyalty to the company, their courage and endurance, were what really built up the express system.

There is nothing new under the sun, and the various enactments proposed today to regulate the dress of women had a famous predecessor in the law of Solon. Plutarch tells us that he "took away everything that was either unbecoming or immodest." When women walked abroad no more than three articles of dress were allowed them; an obol's worth of meat and drink; and no basket above a cubit high. Plutarch does not explain whether or not this basket was worn on the head, a forerunner of recent styles in head-gear. Except in the case of an heiress, Solon forbade a dowry to be given with a wife. The wife was to have "three suits of clothes and a little inconsiderable household stuff," for he would not have marriages contracted for gain or for an estate.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street
Telephone Market 56

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California,
as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1913.

The granite in the foundations of the old City Hall can be converted into curbing for less than what the city pays for curbs, the Granite Cutters' Union has informed the Board of Works. It offers to give the Board exact figures on this point.

In a letter to the Board of Supervisors Attorneys Cross and Newburgh complain about dilatory tactics of the city in settling claims on account of injuries sustained on the municipal railway. Make haste to do right, and slow only in doing wrong. Reverse yourselves.

Adding machines, 21 in number, and each operated by one man handling the lever and one reading off the figures, were used by the Registrar's office in counting the returns in last Tuesday's municipal election. As a consequence over 20 hours were saved in ascertaining the complete count.

Former Assemblyman Thomas F. Griffin, father of the women's eight-hour law, has formally announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, subject to the Democratic primaries. He was the only Democratic elector elected in the last Presidential campaign. Griffin is a man of the Wilson and La Follette type, his friends say. Labor knows him as a true friend.

Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher in his most persuasive tones succeeded in persuading only four of his colleagues to vote with him to amend the Opera House ordinance so as to give the future control of that institution into the hands of the people instead of the Musical Association. The donors presumably will now feel satisfied enough to put up their money and have the temple of music ready for the fair. If they behave, perhaps, they will be let alone. If not, the votes of that bunch of "me-too's" won't be able to save their scheme.

The Mayor of San Francisco is a compassionate man. He opposes the killing of worn-out horses belonging to the fire department and wants them put in pasture for the remainder of their lives. The other day he justified his view in these words: "It is not right to shoot these horses. Who knows but what they have the same intelligence as we possess?" High compliment to any old worn-out toiler, this. A world of thought and action would follow a more general acceptance of this suspicion that has entered His Honor's mind. The idea of old-age pensions lurks in that suspicion, and the practice of treating the worn-out toilers of the world like inanimate worn-out shoes would vanish in a day if labor would only speak in intelligent words the thoughts that surge within its breast.

IN THE VISTA OF PROGRESS

Labor omnia vincit dum vincit legem. The Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor proposes to establish a legal department for its affiliated organizations. This step prompts a new interpretation of the motto or aims of that organization, expressed as above, which shall in a more concrete form declare the means and direction of development needed to accomplish its ideal. Framed as above, the motto may be translated to read: Labor conquers all by conquering law. Let us see what this should mean and how it will make for the progress of labor.

Looking along the wonderful perspective of ages revealing the struggles of labor, we may notice the different stages of development of its cause as delineated in the modern slogan of labor unions; agitate, educate, organize. Add legislate to this slogan, and we reach another stage in the history of the labor movement. Not that one stage does not include more or less the embryonic or organic existence of the others, but that each stage presents certain predominant features that characterize and distinguish it from other stages of development. That is what is intended by this evolutionary conception of our movement. That conception is founded upon our daily experience and the facts of history. No age, no organization, no individual, in any sphere of human activity, has presented a complete formula of truth transmissible to the next generation and capable of fully working out its problems. Darwin's theory has been supplemented by Wallace, Weismann and dozens of others after him, equally entitled to pose as authorities, but none of whom alone may be completely relied upon as settling the theory of evolution satisfactorily for all ages to come.

The agitator, full of spiritual insight, is generally unable to satisfy the theoretical requirements of his cause. Hence, he is despised and persecuted almost universally in the history of mankind. The abolitionist of our fathers, the I. W. W. of today, no doubt had a peculiar insight into some of the phases of economic enslavement, but neither of them were sufficient unto their own time. Agitators seldom lead, and when they do, they generally lead their enthusiastic followers into disaster.

Education is the next stage required to promote the cause of labor. In this aspect the labor movement of today owes much, if not most of its education, to contemporary Socialism, which essentially is more an educational than a political movement, although wherever organized it aims to lead politically as well as economically. In Germany and some other countries its leadership has resulted in achieving important social legislation for the workers.

Trade unions as we know them in the United States exemplify the organizing principle of the labor movement in a higher degree than either of the foregoing stages. If, as some are inclined to think, the American labor movement is not founded upon a true conception of economics, it would be difficult to explain its hold on American workmen and its success in maintaining so well the only substantial labor organizations to be found here. The principle of immediate benefit, opportunism in its good sense, is what has developed the American trade union movement. That movement is essentially also Socialistic, but does not insist upon the name with the same persistency as it advocates, for instance, the union label and the closed shop. In other words, the practical side of the economic theories tending to find immediate working solutions of the more pressing problems, seems to be at the basis and serve as the preserving element of this stage of development.

Now labor is reaching a new stage wherein to use its activities to further its cause.

Wherever labor is organized in numbers, it finds recognition and expression of its aims in the legislation of the State. The Australian ballot, eight-hour laws, labor bureaus, compensation acts and other laws, too numerous to mention, are all the result of the increasing influence of the organizations of labor.

We have all read and enjoyed that wonderful vision of a future commonwealth described by Bellamy in his "Looking Backward." How may it become a reality? Only by means of plodding, patient endeavor to change our laws. How can labor change our laws? Can it hire lawyers to do it? No. From the loins of labor must spring the men to effect its emancipation from law through law.

The labor movement has had its agitators, its educators, its organizers, and it must provide also its own lawgivers. The problems of a legal nature that confront our movement are greater even than economic and political problems. By law only in the final analysis may society be organized politically upon a new basis. The workers must study the laws and institutions of their country, their history and principles, if they would achieve real and lasting success. And the task is no more difficult than the mastering of any other field of learning or human endeavor. There is no monopoly on knowledge; the avenues are open and free to all. Those who are able to learn the intricate processes of a photo-engraver and the skill of a modern electrical worker are equally able to acquire knowledge and skill in the law. It is merely by an under estimation of its value to labor that so little time has in the past been devoted to extend labor's search in that field, and labor needs to have fuller understanding of law, its principles, history and methods of procedure before it can conquer all, before it can obtain for labor the rights to which we, as union men, are justly entitled.

Fluctuating Sentiments

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER.

By Ray I. Hoppman.

Can you stand in the courts of conscience
And say to yourself "I did right,"
When for pleasure you shot at the bird on the
wing,
And ceased the song of the blithe, feathered
thing
As it fell to the earth in its flight?

Can you lay a just claim to mercy
And truthfully say "I'm humane,"
When you see the distress of a four-footed friend
And pass quickly by-unwilling to lend
The aid that will lessen its pain?

Can you boast of a tender compassion,
Yet go your indifferent way,
When you witness a horse with too heavy a load,
Urged on with curses, the whip and the goad
In the sweltering heat of the day?

Can you maintain it is justice,
To countenance all of the wrong
Inflicted on creatures of earth, air and sea
By thoughtless man's inhumanity,
And go on your way with a song?

THE FELLER ON THE FENCE.

I like a man of courage and conviction good and
strong,
Though his judgment may be hasty and his
theories may be wrong;
A man who'll come out boldly and defend with
main and might
A thing in controversy if he thinks the thing is
right.
I like t' measure words with one who'll parry,
guard and thrust,
Defending what he thinks is fair and fighting
what's unjust.
He may hold views t' which my mind most
stubbornly dissents,
But I'm bound to like him better than the feller
"on the fence."
The wishy-washer feller, who, when politics or
art
Are subjects of discussion, never cares t' take a
part;
The man who, when he's talkin' with his dearest
bosom friend
Will not state his opinion lest the statement may
offend.
Offends me more by his silence an' by sittin'
calm, inert,
Than he would by fightin' back a bit, my views
to controvert;
An' it doesn't stand to reason that a man with
common sense
Could feel much admiration for the feller "on
the fence."

—Exchange.

Gertrude Hanson, at Chicago, 16 years old, was found bound and gagged, lying in the cellar of a dwelling house with a pile of rubbish burning near. The girl was uninjured but rendered unconscious by the smoke. She confessed to the police that she had set fire to the rubbish and bound and gagged herself, and did it for a little excitement.

A Michigan judge has decided that when a young woman indulges in the pleasant pastime of a "hugging game" she does so at her own risk and is not entitled to recover damages for ribs fractured in the course of the game.

Wit at Random

The benevolent citizen, while walking along Park Place, spied a little tot weeping, and said: "Now be a good little boy and stop your crying."

The child replied, "I can't."
"But why can't you?"
"I can't."
"Well, here's a cent. Tell me why you can't be a good boy and stop crying."
"'Cause I'm a girl."

Sibyl—Let's cross over to the other side of the street.

Tippie—No; let's stay on this side. The pavement is wet over there.

Sibyl—That's all right. Mine are silk.—"Life."

Henry Yallerby—Aftah we's married, we'll hab chicken foh dinnah ebery day, honey.

Melinda Johnson—Oh, yo' deary! But I wouldn't ask yo' to run no sech risks foh mah sake—"Puck."

The teacher in a country school always tried to make the lessons as interesting as possible.

"Now, children," she said, "let me see what you remember about the animal kingdom and the domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals but one. Who can tell what it is?"

There was no reply.

"What!" exclaimed the teacher. "Does no one know? It has bristly hair, likes the dirt, and is fond of getting into the mud."

A small boy at the end of the class raised a timid hand.

"Well, Allan?" said the teacher.

"Please, ma'am," said the little boy reflectively, "it's me."—"Lippincott's."

"I see they have operated on a Philadelphia boy's head in order to make a better boy of him."

"That isn't where my dad used to operate on me to make a better boy of me."

"If there were four flies on a table and I killed one, how many would there be left?" inquired the teacher.

"One," answered a bright little girl—"the dead one."—"Sacred Heart Review."

"The time will come," thundered the suffragette orator, "when women will get a man's wages!"

"Yes," sadly muttered a man on the rear seat, "next Saturday night."

The attorney for the gas company was making a popular address.

"Think of the good the gas company has done!" he cried. "If I were permitted a pun, I would say, in the words of the immortal poet, 'Honor the Light Brigade!'"

Voice of a consumer from the audience: "Oh, what a charge they made!"—"Youth's Companion."

A merchant had a supply of confetti left over at the end of the carnival. He knew a fair was going to be held in a nearby country town and telegraphed to a fellow merchant there as follows:

"Shipping you today one hundred pounds confetti to sell at fair."

In a day or two he received the reply:

"Stuff here. But how in the world do you cook it?"

Miscellaneous

WELFARE SONG.

Sing a song of "Welfare,"
A pocket full of tricks
To soothe the weary worker
When he groans or kicks.
If he asks for shorter hours
Or for better pay,
Little stunts of "Welfare"
Turn his thoughts away.

Sing a song of "Welfare,"
Sound the horn and drum,
Anything to keep the mind
Fixed on Kingdom Come.
"Welfare" loots your pocket
While you dream and sing,
"Welfare" to your pay check
Doesn't do a thing.

Sing a song of "Welfare,"
Forty 'leven kinds,
Elevate your morals,
Cultivate your minds.
Kindergartens, nurses,
Bathtubs, books, and flowers,
Anything but better pay
Or shorter working hours.
—Will Herford in "The Masses."

The little finger of monopoly is thicker than the loins of the law.

"Words," said Dr. Johnson, "are the daughters of earth, and deeds are the sons of heaven." Whatever you do, do thoroughly. Put your heart into it. Cultivate all your faculties; you must either use them or lose them. We are told of Hezekiah that "in every work that he began . . . he did it with all his heart, and prospered."—Sir John Lubbock.

DARE.

By George Matthew Adams.

Immortality is but a simple matter of decision—a decision to dare. To dare is to risk. To risk is to win.

Initiate—Dare.

All the world loves the man who isn't afraid to dare—a man willing to start something without first waiting a week to figure out the cost. It always takes courage—sometimes courage mixed with "blood and iron." But the man ready to dare is the creator of great events.

Initiate—Dare.

Better make mistakes—better blunder along making some healthy headway, than to fear failure or grow timid and vacillating and flabby in the legs. Become a man of daring and doing and the secrets of power that are so latent in every human will rise to aid you and push you on.

Initiate—Dare.

You will never be anything unless you dare something.

Initiate—Dare.

Dare to attempt new things. Dare to try out new jobs. Dare to go ahead. Kicking aside precedent if necessary, and you will have no time to shovel out of your path wrecked hopes and dead dreams. Dare to be a better man at your present task than the man who went before you. Dare to be a bigger man than the man above you. Be. But if you are, you will first have to—

Initiate—Dare.

SUCCESSFUL MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Municipal ownership of electricity is successful among the small cities and towns in California. It is now being supplied by municipal plants in Pasadena, Alameda, Riverside, Palo Alto, Santa Clara, Colton, Glendale, Lodi, Anaheim, Ukiah, Healdsburg, Azusa, Gridley and Biggs.

Biggs, with a population of 403, is the smallest town with a municipal electric plant. It has but 72 consumers, and charges eight cents per kilowatt, the same rate as the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is compelling consumers to pay in San Francisco, where it has 1000 times as many consumers as this little village. The total population of the fifteen municipal ownership towns is 97,000. Nine of them are selling electricity at a less rate than the Pacific Company is charging in San Francisco, where the population is 450,000.

When Pasadena proposed to build a municipal plant, the Los Angeles Edison Company, then charging its residences fifteen cents reduced rates to twelve and a half; after the plant was in operation, to eight, and now to four cents. The report of that company to the Railroad Commission acknowledges the effect of the municipal plant, when it gives its rate in "intervening territory adjacent to the city of Pasadena, four cents."

In all of the other "cities and towns in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange counties" it charges eight cents, or double, and in South Pasadena and Alhambra 8½ cents, or more than double the Pasadena rate. Even in the city of Los Angeles, the Edison Company charges six cents, a rate equal to 150 per cent of the Pasadena rate.

In San Francisco, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company compels the people to pay eight cents, the highest rate it charges in any city or town in the State. The Alameda municipal plant, just across the Bay, has been selling current for many years at seven cents, even while Oakland, Berkeley and San Francisco were paying the company nine cents.

When Mayor Stitt Wilson proposed to build a municipal electric plant in Berkeley, he pointed to the success of the Alameda city plant. As a result, the municipal ownership sentiment became so strong that the company has been compelled to reduce its rate to seven cents, the same as the Alameda rate, not only in Berkeley and Oakland, but in the little towns and even to the farmers in all of Alameda County, saving them hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. The submissive people of San Francisco meekly pay a rate 14 per cent higher than Alameda.

While Biggs, with but 403 inhabitants, is the smallest place in California with a publicly owned plant, Gridley, which also owns its lighting plant, has a population of but 987, Azusa 1417, and Healdsburg 2000. Of the fifteen towns, eleven have less than 5000 people. A number of these municipal plants purchase a part, or all of the current from large electric companies. And they sell at a less rate than these same companies charge small consumers in neighboring towns.

Every town and village can do the same.

They account it piety to prefer the public good to one's private concerns, but they think it unjust for a man to seek for pleasure by snatching another man's pleasures from him; and, on the contrary, they think it a sign of a gentle and good soul for a man to dispense with his own advantage for the good of others and that by this means a good man finds as much pleasure one way as he parts with another.—Sir Thomas More (Utopia).

American Federation of Labor Letter

Courts Supreme.

The right of a Supreme Court Justice to call out troops has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The decision was rendered in the case wherein Justice Brown called on the brigadier general of the State to put three regiments into action in the Buffalo street car strike last April. The treasurer of Erie County refused to pay them. The court ordered the treasurer to issue a certificate of indebtedness for the three days' service performed. The county attorney advised the board of supervisors and the county treasurer to refuse to pay the troops, stating he was of the opinion the military law under which pay was asked was unconstitutional, and that Justice Brown had no right to call out the soldiers. The case went to the court, and as indicated above, the Court of Appeals, the highest Court in the State, has affirmed the former judgments and the county will now be required to pay the fiddler.

Want State-Mined Coal.

At Denver, Colo., a conference of representatives of organized labor was recently held for the purpose of initiating a bill to be submitted to a referendum vote, providing that the State take over its coal lands and operate its own mines for the benefit of all the people. There are over 20,000 acres of coal lands in Colorado belonging to the State, the profits of which go to the public school fund. It is believed that if the people are given an opportunity to vote upon a measure of this character, it will be adopted by an overwhelming majority. Much interest is being taken in the movement, which bids fair to deal the unfair operators a hard blow. This is one result of the present strike in the coal fields brought on by the arbitrary attitude of the coal operators.

Hams With Union Label.

The Butchers' Union in St. Louis announces that hams can now be purchased on the St. Louis market bearing the union label of that organization.

First Policy Issued.

The first policies in a State life insurance fund in America have just been issued by the Insurance Department of Wisconsin. Former Speaker Charles A. Ingram, who introduced the bill in the 1911 session to create State insurance, received the first policy. Applications have been received from several States, but under the laws policies may be issued only to residents of Wisconsin. No policy is issued for a larger amount than \$1000, but when the number of policy-holders reach 1000 the maximum policy issued will be for \$2000, and when the number reaches 2000 the maximum policy will be for \$3000, the highest amount authorized. The existing government machinery will be used in the administration of the law without the creation of additional offices, and no paid agents are to be employed.

Lady (meeting her former servant)—Oh, Mary, I suppose you are getting better wages at your new place?

Mary—No, ma'am; I'm workin' for nothing now—I'm married.

"She is very ethereal. She can't eat such things as corned beef."

"Yes, I know her type. Can't eat corned beef, but I once saw her get away with 22 lettuce sandwiches."

The moral basis of the new order: Labor by all and for all.

NEW SOCIALIST TACTICS.

The English Socialists have adopted suffragism and have decided to oppose all Liberal candidates and refuse them a hearing at all public meetings.

The Right Honorable Frederick Masterman, M. P., was howled down recently when he attempted to speak at the Shoreditch Tabernacle. A small party of men kept up a continuous cry for the release of Larkin, who is confined in jail for having created a disturbance.

Herman's Hats

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OpticianLargest and finest as-
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Watches, Clocks, Jewel-
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las and Silver Novelties.715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22ndAll Watch Repairing Warranted
for 2 Years

You Are Invited

To inspect our new offices located
at 602-610 Pantages Bldg., 935 Market
St. Information gladly given.
Membership 50c. a month.

The Union Hospital
Association

Telephone, Douglas 952.

IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

In an editorial which concludes that "the railroad is great," but that if it hadn't been for the stage drivers and freighters, whose place it is taking, the Indian war-whoop and not the toot of the locomotive would be disturbing the echoes in the American West today, the Denver "Republican" gives a word picture of the early days. We read: "One after another the western towns that have known only stage coach communications are getting into the railroad class. From the standpoint of the utilitarian, of course, the change is admirable. But the old-timers who saw the sage brush cleared to make room for the first house in such a town, will have something like a mist of regret in their eyes when the engine whistle toots for the first time. Of course, they will be hurrailing as vigorously as anybody else, but there will be a pang of disappointment just the same—a sense of something fine that has been lost. For it was good in the old days, to hear the stage coach rattling up in the half-light of the crisp morning. Four bronks there were—generally at least two of them buckskins—and every one of them bred on sand and cactus and tougher than wire. . . . All right—all aboard! The bronks spring forward just as the brake is released, and there is a rattle and a cloud of dust, and the railroadless town is far behind in the hills before a fellow can get his hat anchored."

ASPHALT.

Asphalt is found in the island of Trinidad in what has long been known as the "pitch lake," about a mile and a half in circumference. At the edge it is hard, but near the center it bubbles and is soft with the gases from below. Asphalt is formed from the hardening of liquid bituminous products, maltha and petroleum, which have welled up to the surface. What is also commercially called asphalt is made in the United States in various ways, even from refuse tar from gas houses, mixed with slacked lime and gravel, and the odor of the molten tar when sidewalks or pavements are under construction is familiar to most city dwellers. Texas and California are now putting out a large amount of this useful material, so that the total product of the United States has increased more than fourfold in the last ten years. The industry is of course associated with the large petroleum output of these two States.

RELIC OF LINCOLN.

It has been said by one who was admitted to the Lincoln family circle at the White House, that President Lincoln would often take up his mother's worn old Bible and read while waiting for his luncheon. This Bible is now in the keeping of the Oldroyd memorial collection in Washington and a facsimile of its title page and inside front cover is included in William J. Johnson's book "Abraham Lincoln the Christian." The author says that the Bible was carried by the Lincoln family from Kentucky to Indiana and thence to Illinois. On the inside cover Abraham Lincoln, at the age of about 10 years, wrote his name, probably because the book was his inheritance from the dear mother. The penmanship is crude but legible. One seems to see the boyish hand tightly grasping the pen to shape the rigid letters of the first name, then relaxing so that the latter part of the second name is but a hint. The i is dotted with precision, as if the exact location of the dot had been a grave question indeed. Other names are written there, but it was the obscure farm lad who wrote the name for whose sake the cover is now cherished in the gratitude of his country.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 86 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, November 11, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination: A. Campognoli, violin; Leighton Shaw, drums.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: J. W. Walker, Local No. 47, Los Angeles.

Transfers withdrawn: Mrs. L. Kearney, Local No. 241, Butte, Mont.; Trev. Sharp, Local No. 47, Los Angeles.

Reinstated: G. Schulties, Pearl Palmer, C. Schneider, J. H. Todd.

Mr. Joe F. Winkler, president of Local No. 10, of Chicago, was a visitor last Saturday. He was en route to Seattle, Wash., to attend the American Federation of Labor convention, which is in session in that city, as one of the delegates of the American Federation of Musicians.

Members will please be careful in making engagements for any halls not listed in the price list. Ascertain from the office the classification required.

John G. Thomas, a member of this local for some time past, employed in a theatre in Sacramento, died at the home of his parents in Gresham, Oregon, November 1, 1913, from cancer of the stomach. He was 37 years of age. He leaves many friends among the members of this local.

Strike assessments amounting to \$1.20 are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and will become delinquent after December 31, 1913. This applies to all members.

The president has appointed a committee to arrange for the annual high jinks and celebration. The date has not yet been announced but will be some time within the next couple of weeks. President Weber and Secretary Miller, of the A. F. of M., who are attending the A. F. of L. convention, now in session in Seattle, are expected to be present on this occasion.

DIPLOMATIC CRITIC.

When will women be able to please men with their manner of dress? When they wore skirts that did not even allow a suggestion that their navigation was due to legs, men complained, and now, when the main purpose of a skirt is to suggest and display legs, men complain. The women long ago solved the problem by suiting themselves. A very sensible thing to do.

HON. JAP "ME-TOO" DEFEATED.

The activity of the Anti-Jap Laundry League contributed greatly to the defeat of the four incumbent Supervisors who voted for Jap laundry permits, namely, Supervisors Cagliari, Koshland, Mauzy and Murphy. The following is issued under the seal of the organization:

"One of the most significant facts to be noted from the results of the municipal election is that the citizens of San Francisco are keenly alive as to the Asiatic situation that confronts our people."

"The voters of San Francisco on Tuesday, November 11th, went on record as unqualifiedly opposed to the encouraging of Oriental industrial competition with the white men and women engaged in the various walks of life."

"The electorate of the city and county has defined its policy in regard to this, the white man's, problem."

"ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE,
"Wm. T. Bonsor, Business Secretary."

I have found two sincere things in the world—a child's smile and the wag of a dog's tail.—Original, thought out by Mike Kinney, teamster and editor.

I never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions already saddled and bridled to be ridden.—Richard Rumbold (cited by Macaulay).

Rightly proportioned to each other, there are no greater blessings in all the world than work and leisure. Wrongly proportioned to each other, there are no two greater curses.

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FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty
Lowest Prices

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Suits to Order

M. BAUM
Union Tailor

540 Valencia St., Bet. 16th and 17th

Suits Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00
Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed

Men's Golf Shirts 79c

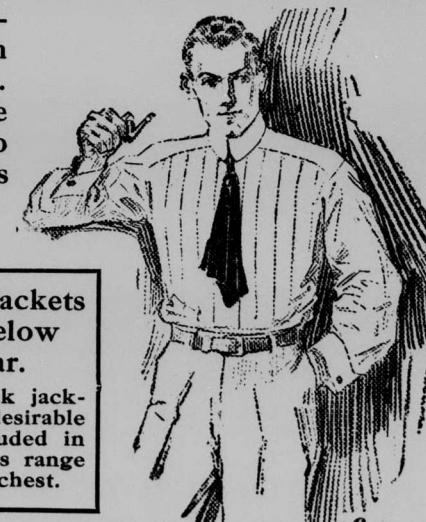
REGULAR \$1.00 LINES

Several standard and well-known lines included in this bargain list, none of them worth less than \$1.00, some worth more. The materials are Percale and Madras, some with soft bosoms and turnback collars to match. All are made coat style. There is a complete size range.



**Waiters' Jackets
Priced below
Regular.**

Waiters, black jackets; every desirable style is included in the lot. Sizes range from 33 to 46 chest.



San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 7, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Gallagher.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Merryfield absent; Delegate M. J. Doyle appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Bakers No. 24—Lincoln Martin, vice Fred Briscoe. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Federal Employees, in reference to the visit of the Secretary of Labor. From the Joint Strike Committee of Pressmen, thanking Council and affiliated unions for assistance. From the Federation of Shop Employees, in reference to delegates patronizing “unfair railroads.” From Austin Lewis, acknowledging receipt of \$273.87 for the Wheatland hop-pickers defense fund. From the International Association of Machinists, stating complaint will be taken up with President Daley, Metal Polishers’ Union. From the Homeless Children Fund Committee, acknowledging receipt of \$10. From the American Association for International Conciliation, in reference to the visit of Mr. Langdon-Davies, who will address this Council on November 14th. From Bro. Theodore Johnson, recommending that all moneys collected for the Wheatland hop-pickers’ defense fund be turned over to Mr. Austin Lewis. From the following unions, inclosing donations to unions on strike: Bay and River Steamboatmen, Waiters, Cigar Makers, Grocery Clerks, Stable Employees, Pile Drivers, Machinists, Beer Drivers, Baggage Messengers, Bakers No. 24, and Cooks’ Helpers. From Riggers and Stevedores, resolutions commanding the “Bulletin” and “Daily News,” for their attitude toward organized labor.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Moving Picture Operators’ Union, requesting a boycott on the Columbia Theatre, Fourteenth and Railroad avenue; La Bonita Theatre, Twenty-third and Clement, and Crystal Theatre, 525 Cortland avenue. From Bartenders’ Union, requesting a boycott on Hagerty’s Cafe, Waller and Stanyan streets.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Cooks’ Union, inclosing copy of a proposed ordinance relative to sanitary conditions in restaurants and hotels. From Federal Employees, copy of Judge Advocate General’s opinion, re Public Act 338.

Referred to Secretary—From Teamsters’ District Council, in reference to union chauffeurs at Fair grounds.

Referred to Brewery Workmen—From Machinists’ International Union, in reference to the unfair manufacturing firm of Witteman Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

From the International Workers’ Defense League, requesting permission to address the Council on the conditions of the Wheatland hop-pickers. Moved that the request be granted; carried. Mr. Austin Lewis was granted the privilege of the floor to address the delegates, after which Delegate Johnson (Housesmiths) submitted the following resolution:

“Whereas, On August 4, 1913, at Wheatland, California, a number of migratory workers, to-wit: hop pickers, aggregating some two thousand people, were assembled in peaceful meeting for the purpose of discussing their grievances, and forming an organization for the relief of these grievances, which grievances consisted in robbery of their wages under guise of a bonus system, in unsanitary conditions subversive of decency and tending to disease, in deprivation of

drinking water at a time when the heat was over 100 degrees every day, and in other matters; and

“Whereas, While the said peaceful and orderly meeting was in progress the Sheriff of Yuba County and the District Attorney of Yuba County and numerous deputies came to said meeting with guns, and the Sheriff ordered the said meeting to disperse, and the deputies discharged guns into said peaceful and lawful meeting, in consequence of which acts the District Attorney and a deputy sheriff were killed, and two members of the crowd killed and other people injured; and

“Whereas, The militia was sent to Wheatland, and a number of men imprisoned and held illegally without being brought before a magistrate, and Burns’ detectives have been employed and several men subjected to cruel and illegal punishment, known as the third degree; and

“Whereas, Every effort is being made to force a verdict against innocent men; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council protests against the use of such illegal and third degree methods, and that this Council is in favor of every union contributing to the defense of the workers who have been arrested, and that the said locals should use their influence, financial and sympathetic, to the end that the migratory workers charged in connection with this matter may receive a fair and impartial trial.”

Moved that the resolutions be adopted and that the secretary issue an appeal to affiliated unions; carried.

From Label Section, inclosing copy of letter sent to affiliated unions and asking that the same be printed in the “Labor Clarion” on the 14th, 21st and 28th of November. Moved that the request be granted; carried.

From Bros. Schulberg and Fredrichs, requesting to be excused from attending meetings; request granted.

Reports of Unions—Steam Laundry Workers—Will pay assessment; are working hard to defeat Supervisors who favor Japanese. Machinists—Business dull; will hold ball on November 8th. Pressmen—Reported having held a conference with the Franklin Printing Trades Association, and rejected proposition. Carpenters No. 304—Decided not to pay the assessment for unions on strike. Pile Drivers—Reported that the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is employing non-union men erecting steel tower on transmission line; will continue assessment; Ross Construction Company still unfair. Millmen No. 42—International will not permit donations to unions on strike under threat of revocation of charter. Glass Workers—Will continue assessment. Carpenters No. 1082—Will pay assessment.

Executive Committee—The matter between Upholsterers’ Union and the Occidental Mattress Company was laid over for one week. Committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the bootblack stand at 106 Ellis street. Amendment, that the matter be referred back to committee; amendment carried. The communication from the Provision Trades Council in reference to Wreden & Company was referred to the secretary to arrange a conference in an effort to adjust same. Committee recommends that the secretary be instructed to protest against change of classification of men employed on the high pressure water system; concurred in. Communication from the manager of the Clarence Darrow lectures was considered, and as the Council’s treasury will not permit the expenditure, committee recommends the communication be filed; concurred in. Secretary was instructed to notify such unions as have not yet paid the assessment for unions on strike to appear before the executive committee; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—The officers of the Council hav-

SWISS

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

STEFFEN BROS.

2146 Mission St., near 17th St.

We Clean for \$1.00 Any kind of Watch
And Guarantee Correct Time for 2 Years

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

Watches, and Jewelry made to order. Cuckoo Clocks \$1.00 up.
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair.



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Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

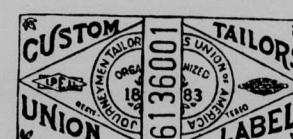
RADIANT VAUDEVILLE.

ELLEN BEACH YAW, The Famous Prima Donna Soprano; HARRY FOX & YANCSI DOLLY, Smart Fooling Songs and Dances; DAVE GENARO & RAY BAILEY in Their International Specialties; GEO. ROLLAND & CO., in a Farce “Fixing the Furnace”; BLANK FAMILY, Continental Champions of Double Juggling; THE SIX MUSICAL CUTTYS; THE THREE COLLEGIANS; Special Feature—“IN THE SAME BOAT,” Taken Exclusively for the Orpheum Circuit. Last Week—The Eminent Character Comedian, JOE WELCH, New Witticisms.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.
PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o’clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

ing been advised that the Secretary of Labor, W. B. Wilson, would visit this city on the 15th of November, called a number of the officers of unions together, and agreed to recommend that this Council tender a reception to the Hon. W. B. Wilson upon his arrival and that we hold a meeting at some hall where trade unionists will attend and at which they will be addressed by him. Also recommended that the Council set aside \$200 for the purpose of making proper arrangements; concurred in. The chair appointed the following committee to take charge of the proposed arrangements: John A. O'Connell, J. E. Dillon, John I. Nolan, D. P. Haggerty, Michael Casey, John P. McLaughlin, Daniel Regan, Walter Macarthur, Emil Muri, John O. Walsh, Andrew J. Gallagher, Sarah S. Hagan.

Receipts—Cemetery Workers, \$4; Bartenders, \$40; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$24; Stage Employees, \$4; Milkmen, \$8; Carpenters No. 483, \$40; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Undertakers, \$6; Cooks, \$36; Machinists, \$40; Steam Engineers, \$12; Box Makers, \$4; Amalgamated Carpenters, \$16; Waiters, \$40; Blacksmiths, \$8; Ramermen, \$6; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$2; Pile Drivers, \$12; Ship Drillers, \$2; Hatters, \$4; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Pavers, \$4; Metal Polishers, \$4; Donations to unions on strike, \$1069.95; Donations to Wheatland Defense Fund, \$289.92; Donation to Calumet Miners, \$25; Label Section dues, \$6. Total, \$1712.87.

Expenses—Wheatland Defense Fund, \$273.87; secretary, \$40; office expenses, \$15; "Bulletin," 30 cents; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Hall Association, \$57.50; Pacific Telephone Co., \$15.62; Postal Telegraph Co., \$1.80; Western Union, \$2.60; O'Connell & Davis, stationery, \$5.40; Mattie Barkley, \$5.75; Light and Power Council, \$534.95; Printing Pressmen, \$534.95; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Label Section, \$6; Hop-pickers Defense Fund, \$161.05. Total, \$1755.79.

Adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of regular meeting held November 5, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Benj. Schonhoff.

Roll Call of Officers—Trustee C. M. Erickson noted absent.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Web Pressmen's Union—C. E. Bowen. Typographical Union—C. A. Ross. On motion, credentials received and delegates seated.

Communications—From Hackmen's Union No. 238, informing the Section that it has decided not to pay any more dues to the Section; referred to agitation committee. From Ide Brothers Company, stating that S. N. Wood & Company do not handle union-made collars and seem to have no desire to do so; referred to secretary with instruction to communicate with S. N. Wood & Company. From Laundry Workers' Union, sending complimentary tickets to a benefit ball to be given December 6, 1913; referred to secretary with instruction to acknowledge receipt of same. From A. F. of L., acknowledging receiving a check for \$3 in payment of premium on bond for financial secretary-treasurer and enclosing receipt; ordered filed.

Bills—Rent for November, \$8; B. Schonhoff, printing 500 constitutions and by-laws, \$12; financial secretary-treasurer, salary for October, \$5; recording secretary, salary for October, frame, postage and expenses, \$19.75; Mattie M. Barkley, for multigraphing, \$1.70; "Labor Clarion," for

subscription for October, \$1.25; Hale Brothers, for merchandise order, \$3.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Reported that their organization cannot send two delegates at the present time.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee reports progress on booklets. Trustees reported favorably on bills and on motion the same were ordered paid. Special Committee reported that it has arranged for a meeting to be held December 1, 1913, at 525 Market street, for the purpose of organizing a ladies' auxiliary to the Section.

New Business—Secretary was instructed to communicate with Eagleson & Company requesting them to handle union-made gloves made in this city. Motion to appropriate the sum of \$50 for the purchase of a typewriter by the secretary; carried.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
E. GUTH, Secretary.

November 1, 1913.

To the Members of Organized Labor.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council will hold a special meeting on Monday, December 1, 1913, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Auxiliary to the Label Section.

All union men are requested to urge their wives, daughters, sisters and friends to participate in this meeting, as it will be of interest to all organized workers, and the welfare of the union label card and button.

The meeting will be held in the Assembly Room of the Underwood Building, 525 Market street, room 702.

Hoping you will give this your earnest consideration, and co-operate with us for the best interest of all concerned, we remain,

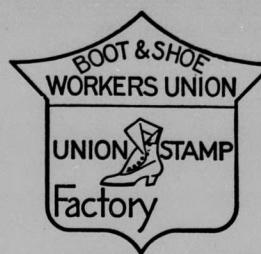
Fraternally yours,
LABEL SECTION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,
E. GUTH, Secretary.

Sidewalks are in a deplorable condition all over the city. The rains of this season make them in places look like frog ponds and impassable to pedestrians without rubber boots. The city wants to primp up in the civic center, but only a few blocks away the unkempt condition of the streets spreads disgust and gloom over those who voted for that splendid exhibit of folly and pride. Look at the condition of the sidewalks on the south side of Mission street, from Seventh to Fourteenth street. There is an argument against any further bond issues for luxuries unless necessities and utility are first taken care of. The Planning Commission, authorized to act by a recent charter amendment, is getting busy with more architectural beauty plans. They had better plan to get better sidewalks for the common people.

Deputy State Labor Commissioner Blair of Sacramento is investigating the first complaint made under the new "black listing" law enacted by the last State Legislature. F. L. Mason, an electrician, who participated in the strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric company, and who later was employed by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company at Chico, told Blair that he had been discharged as the result of the existence of the "black list." Mason told Blair that E. C. Johnson, superintendent of the Pacific Gas and Electric plant at Marysville, requested his discharge because he had been a striker. Under the new law "black-listing" is a misdemeanor.

Educational facilities in the Philippines are becoming so highly recognized in the Orient that the Bishop of North Borneo has obtained permission to send children to Filipino schools.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)
Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:
MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Street
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street

June 30th, 1913:

Assets	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund	158,261.32
Number of Depositors	62,134

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

It's a go -- boys -- I'll set 'em up to

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: Nov.,
Gold on Dark Blue.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums.
Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



NOVEMBER, 1913.

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(37) Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(114) Arnberger, T. R.	718 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press	942 Market
(176) *California Press	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(39) Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press	516 Mission
(137) Co-Operative Press, The	5 Guerrero
(206) Cottle Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir	568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press	4534 Mission
(215) Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros	263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press	2040 Polk
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.	516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice	340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(168) *Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79) McElvaine Press, The	1182 Market
(1) Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman	362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(149) North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(104) Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co.	328 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(27) Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.	N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press	2385 California
(147) Western Printing Co.	82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.	1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.	343 Front
(175) Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.	523-531 Clay

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor
Florist

2756 Mission Street Between 23rd and 24th
SAN FRANCISCO

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, at its monthly meeting on November 9th, initiated three members, elected two and received applications from the following: Mailers—Edward W. Hoertkorn, Geo. R. Cheney, C. W. Von Ritter, A. F. O'Neill, George Barry, August Legna, Chas. J. York, Frank E. Raubinger, Chas. A. Pirie, Jas. B. Reighley, Jas. J. Coyle, Wm. Mattes, George Wyatt, Saml. P. Spink, Henry J. Lehman, Geo. R. Bean, Wm. H. Parker, H. C. Littell, F. P. Connolly, Walter Weiler. Typos—Herman A. Funke, Robt. A. Fleming, Harry Ploog.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, held Sunday, the 9th inst., 23 applications for membership were received, 20 of these being from members of Mailers' Union No. 18, under the recently-adopted regulation permitting members of the Mailers' organization to join the society.

The ball game between teams representing Typographical Union No. 21 and Postoffice Clerks' Union No. 2, played for the benefit of Mike Lynch, at the Fruitvale ball grounds on last Sunday, was won by the printers' nine by a score of 8 to 7. There was a good-sized crowd present composed of partisans of the contending teams, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

J. T. Cochell, for many years a member of the "Chronicle" chapel, died on last Tuesday morning at the Buena Vista Sanitarium and was buried this (Friday) afternoon under the auspices of California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., at Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Mr. Cochell retired from active work on the "Chronicle" some four months ago, owing to failing health.

President James M. Lynch of the international union, has assumed the duties of the office of Labor Commissioner of the State of New York, and, according to the November "Typographical Journal," First Vice-President Duncan, who is in Indianapolis as acting president, will actually become president as soon after the return of Secretary-Treasurer Hays and Second Vice-President Miller to headquarters as it is possible to transfer the finances of the organization.

MAILERS' UNION.

San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 will hold its annual reunion and dance on the evening of Wednesday, November 19, 1913, at Knights of Columbus Auditorium, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

The mailers are mostly employed on the different newspapers, and a representative gathering of the newspaper crafts is anticipated.

The grand march will start promptly at 9 o'clock p. m., and many new and fanciful figures will be introduced. A feature of the evening's entertainment will be a twilight schottische. Prof. Ruge will furnish the music for the occasion, and the floor will be under the management of Charles J. Duncombe, who will be assisted by William H. Parker. Edward W. Hoertkorn is chairman of the general committee. The committee extends a cordial invitation to all friends to join in the evening's entertainment, especially the ladies, who will be admitted free.

AN EXAMPLE IN LOGIC.

The love of money is said to be the root of all evil. And money is said to be capital. Therefore, the support of the capitalist system is at the bottom of all evil.

One of the briefest and queerest wills on record is that of an old Western farmer who, though reputed rich, died penniless. His will ran: "In the name of God, Amen. There is only one thing I leave, I leave the earth. My relatives have always wanted that. They can have it."—Exchange.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Bear Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bear Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Boatblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workers No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M. at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Wednesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 181—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housemasons and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m. at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m. at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Maight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Maight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 3—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scalers No. 12,831—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Maight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths among trade unionists occurred during the past week: Roy E. Dickson of the sheet metal workers and former member of Local No. 99 of Seattle, Henry Liebig of riggers and stevedores, Albert W. Tobin of the plasterers, Frank A. Long of marine gasoline engineers, Charles A. Conserva of the granite cutters, John T. Cochell of the printers, Alexander S. Ross of the Alaska fishermen.

The International Federation of Trade Unions, formerly named the International Secretariat, will hold its next conference during the 1915 Fair at San Francisco. The federation will pay the fare of delegates by the levy of a contribution on affiliated organizations.

The New Jersey Supreme Court on November 10th set aside the convictions of Wm. Haywood, Carle Tresca, and Adolph Lessig, Industrial Workers of the World, found guilty in a lower tribunal of being disorderly persons in connection with

Store Open Saturday Evenings

B. KATSCHINSKI

Store Open Saturday Evenings

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"**825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET COMMERCIAL BLDG.**
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE**MEN'S GUNMETAL
Calf Button Shoes****\$3.50**NEWEST "HI-TOE"—SHAPE Fancy Perforated Vamps—
Welt extension soles—Military Heels, Union Stamped \$3.50**Men's Patent Colt
Blucher Lace
Shoes****\$2.50**DULL CALF TOPS—Newest "Narrow Swing" tipped toes,
hand welt soles—Military Heels, Union Stamped.....\$2.50

Personal and Local

Marine gasoline engineers have raised their initiation fee from five to twenty dollars.

Painters' Union of Fresno has adopted resolutions requiring contractors and others employing painters, decorators or paperhangers on contract or on day work, to insure them in accordance with the Boynton Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act, taking effect on January 1, 1914, and that the expense be borne solely by the contractor or employer.

Bricklayers' Union has appointed a committee to devise ways and means of providing a fund for the widows and orphans of the late Robert Hartley and Thomas Hopper, members of the union, who lost their lives in consequence of an accident while at work on a building at Market street and Golden Gate avenue. The Masons and Builders' Association have appointed a like committee to co-operate with the union's committee.

Alfred Russell Wallace died at London last Friday. He was Britain's "Grand old man of science" and shared with Darwin the formulation of the scientific principles of evolution. He originated the theory of natural selection which supplements and explains Darwin's great theory.

On the occasion of his 90th birthday, less than a year ago, he gave out a long statement in which he said:

"I have come to the general conclusion that there has been no advance either in intellect or in morals since the days of the earliest Egyptians. Everything is as bad as it possibly can be. There exists in our midst horrors and dreadful diseases never known before. Our whole social environment is rotten, full of vice and everything that is bad."

The State Engineering Department of California has, upon complaint filed by Deputy Labor Commissioner Blair of Sacramento, promised to obey the law and discontinue its practice of compelling a night watchman on the new armory in Sacramento to work fourteen hours each day.

Ruler of Bulgaria is uneasy about throne, and the doors of the royal palace at Sofia have been billed: "For rent."

King of Denmark wanted tango music in a hurry, and his court marshal telegraphed for it to the Thalia Theatre at Berlin. Reply came that such had not yet been published, and could be furnished only at a high price for a manuscript copy. The marshal wired: "Money no object. State price. Mail immediately." It cost the people of Denmark \$400.

Senator John D. Works said on Monday before the Woman's City Club in Los Angeles: "The women in California, taken in the mass, have made a failure of suffrage. How many women voted at the last election? The women who go to club meetings and hear public questions discussed probably did, and they should be commended. But they are only a small number, and the other women did not vote."

Mrs. Sarah Todd, 103 years old, and sister-in-law of President Abraham Lincoln, walked to the polls Tuesday a week ago in Portland, Oregon, and cast her first vote in the referendum election.

Miss Marguerite Ogden, a daughter of Judge Ogden of the superior court of Alameda county, and her partner, Mrs. Annette Adams, were admitted last Friday to practice law in the federal courts.

State Veterinarian Keane advocates a State-wide meat inspection law. Ordinary meat inspectors, who are not veterinarians, are, in his opinion, generally incompetent to judge whether meat is fit or unfit for human consumption. He states in an interview as follows: "Tuberculosis is perhaps the least dangerous disease which the consuming public is obliged to fear. Septic and organic troubles are far more dangerous and less detectable. In some instances dangerous disease cannot be discovered after the carcass has been hung. Safety lies in examination of the animal both before it is slaughtered and after."

COLORADO'S LABOR WAR.

The present situation in Southern Colorado can only be described as a state of actual "war." When the strike was called and fully 95 per cent of the miners eagerly answered by laying down their tools, the operators immediately demanded that the miners vacate the company houses. Ground was rented whenever we could find land not owned by the coal companies; tents were erected and the miners and their families peacefully moved their belongings. Peace did not serve the interests of the operators. Something had to be started and they brought into the field men trained to start things; men whose deadly work had driven them from their home States. Night after night shots were fired into the camps of the sleeping miners, while the searchlight on the mine tipples was turned on the tents. The miners secured some rifles and set out pickets to guard the camps. . . . For the men have good reason to know that those supposed to represent the law are only paid employees of the coal companies. . . . The men may be driven to the hills; they can not be driven back to the mines at the companies mercy, without the protection of a union. In the meantime, whenever and wherever we can express our aims we ask that this state of affairs may cease. . . . A conference of representatives of the contending parties could reach a solution of the questions involved in short order. We are ready for peace, but not for abject slavery.—"United Mine Workers' Journal."

An initiative petition to amend the State Political Code by making it a misdemeanor for any employer or his agent or representative to compel his employees to work more than eight hours in any one day or more than forty-eight hours in any one week was filed in Oakland, November 7th, with the County Clerk, by Elvira S. Deal, a member of the Berkeley Board of Education. The petition contains 17,403 signatures.

The Milwaukee "Leader" in its issue of October 21, 1913, has the following editorial announcement:

At a conference of the 15 sales agents of the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company, Battle Creek, Mich., representing every section of the United States, Monday, it was unanimously voted that the union label should appear on every package of the food made by the concern.

The company is one of the largest cereal concerns in the country and the action is significant, as more than 50,000,000 of packages are distributed annually.

The action in thus indorsing the union label is especially interesting in view of the extreme antagonism which exists against organized labor by the Post Company, which is also located in Battle Creek.

Union Hater Post has made strenuous advertising campaigns against organized labor through editorials in the capitalist press throughout the country. He has on one occasion endeavored to institute an organization of his own among his employees, which lasted but a short time.

The action of the Kellogg Company will undoubtedly put a crimp in Post's business, as organized labor will come to the aid of the union concern and patronize union-made products.

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made